

Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : MAY 24

THE END OF THE CHAPTER.

The arrest of E. S. Boyd, charged with the embezzlement of land funds, rounds out an affair of the Territorial government, which, from the very inception, drew from this paper and from a large part of the public, the most emphatic criticism.

Soon after the first Legislature met, the Home Rule Senate, acting in harmony with the then Republican Territorial Central Committee, conspired to force Wm. H. Wright, James H. Boyd and E. S. Boyd into the official family of Governor Dole. This journal, knowing the men and the motives, objected, but without avail. The plea of "harmony" which, like the mantle of charity is made to cover a multitude of sins, was accepted by the Governor and Wright and the two Boyds were made Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works and Land Commissioner respectively. It was not long before Wright ran away after confessing himself a thief. Then a shortage being found in the Department of Public Works, James H. Boyd was indicted and tried, but escaped punishment without, however, telling where the missing funds had gone. And now E. S. Boyd is under arrest, charged with embezzling land funds. Surely the Advertiser, which, with just cause, attacked the land office throughout the Boyd administration, has a right to say "We told you so."

It should not be forgotten that, while indictments were being put where they would do the most good, several were fitted around the necks of the right hand men of the three "harmony" officials.

Among the several morals to be derived from the Wright-Boyd affair is the one that no administration, for the sake of "harmony," can afford to make doubtful appointments. So far Governor Carter, by his admirable make-up of an official family, has got good men in the higher places; but small sealaws of one sort or another are all the time being grafted on the clerkships, at the instance of politicians, who are trying to build up personal machines but pretend that they are seeking to "consolidate the party." It is a great pity that the merit system, now in force in the national government, cannot be applied here. Nothing would scatter the job-chasers sooner and it would make the minor administration of affairs respectable for the first time in years.

THE TOBACCO EXPERIMENT.

The first failure in the Hamakua tobacco experiment demonstrates very well the value of such an institution as the United States Experiment station to the islands. When Director Smith first suggested the possibility of success in tobacco culture in Hawaii, a great many people were anxious to immediately test the assertion, being lured by flattering accounts of immense profit with tobacco under shelter in other places.

But Mr. Smith advised caution. He told those people who were anxious to make the trial for themselves that it would be much better to await the result of the federal experiments which were to be conducted by men of previous experience in tobacco culture. The result has justified the wisdom of the advice given by the head of the agricultural department of the United States in Hawaii. Although it is by no means certain that tobacco cannot be both successfully and profitably grown in the islands, yet it has been sufficiently demonstrated that February is not a good month for planting, and that the tobacco plant needs the sunshine of the warm months to insure proper growth. Had all the men who wanted to make a fortune from tobacco gone into the field in February last, at the time the experiment station experts began work, their losses might have reached into thousands of dollars, and tobacco as a probably profitable industry for the islands would have been given a set back from which it might never have recovered. The intelligently directed experiments of the federal authorities have demonstrated several things of untold value for future efforts, and tobacco will be given another trial with more chances of success, now that the first lesson has been learned. It is for just such work that the Department of Agriculture at Washington is being carried on and one small failure will not react to prevent all further efforts as it is no apt to do when only private enterprise is concerned.

The Yucatan government is going about the campaign for small farmers in a practical way. It has provided for a term of five years premium of \$25 to every family that comes to the state for the purpose of engaging in agriculture. Each family must consist of three members or more and must have lived on some land in the state six months before the allowance is made good.

The building of the Hamakua ditch will be a big step forward in the prosperity of Hawaii. A million dollars is a low estimate of the cost of the improvement.

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THE SPLENDORS OF RADIUM.

When San Francisco in 1896 was under the control of the Vigilance Committee, William H. Rhodes, whose pseudonym was "Caxton," wrote a powerful story, the point of which was the end of the career of a conscience-stricken man, who carried in his pocket a bottle, containing a colorless liquid, a few drops of which were sufficiently powerful to destroy the world.

Since the discovery of radium, it almost seems as if this imaginary and tragical possibility had become true. It was first extracted from pitch-blende by a French professor and his wife, M. and Madame Curie, the latter a modern woman, scientific, domestic and charming, and it is now principally supplied, fortunately in minute quantities, from their laboratory in Paris.

The most remarkable, indeed the characteristic, feature in radium, is its extraordinary condensation, independently of any exposure to light or heat, of forces that are at once life-supporting and destructive. Henry Becquerel found that uranium and some other metals gave off continuously rays like the X-rays of Professor Roentgen, which penetrated opaque substances and affected photographic plates. These were called "Becquerel rays" and their characteristic property was radio-activity, which was due to the radium and polonium that uranium, for example, contained, and which, in 1898, were isolated and since then have been subjected to countless experiments. Though far more powerful in its effects, radium is kindred to the Blondiot N-ray.

Many conclusive evidences of the stores of light and heat focused in this substance have been furnished. Dr. Edwin Booth, instructor of chemistry at the University of California, was very successful in his investigation. He substituted rays of radium for the rays of the sun, in a dark room, in a manner that resulted in demonstration. In two photographic plate boxes he placed a key, a pair of scissors and a coin, wrapped in light-proof paper, and over the boxes suspended a tube, containing 100 milligrams of radium or as much as could be put into the end of a thimble. The distance between the tube and the top of the boxes was half an inch, and the rays had to pierce the two covers and the paper. After an exposure of thirty-six hours, the key, the scissors and the coin were distinctly reproduced and the plate was developed as though it had been exposed to the sun.

Similar results have been accomplished in many places. Professor A. B. Crook, of the Northwestern University, says that, without even extracting the very small quantity of radium in it but solely through its presence, photographs can be taken by pitch-blende. Its distinctive capacity is illustrated by the statement that, by its use, the entire population of Paris could be killed within a few hours or days. Sir William Ramsay, before the Royal Institution in London, referred to the emission by radium of helium, supposed to be the principal constituent of the sun's atmosphere. He stated that this emission was not direct, but that a heavy gas was sent forth, which slowly changed to helium and then vanished, and that the gas could be collected in flasks, but would disappear within a month. This he regarded as the same process as a change of gold into iron, and, he claimed, in this way, the inconstancy of the elements had been proved, and the problem of the transmutation of metals, which after centuries of effort had been abandoned, become affirmatively solved.

Radium is a dynamo-energy without fuel. If immersed in ice or in the intense cold of liquid air, it continues to give out light and heat, and it is estimated that this emission would last for millions of years. As T. C. Porter, of Eton College, has argued, analysis has broken down the atomic theory, and the new discovery tends in the direction of the theory that there is one basis of all matter, of which the elements are merely visible forms.

In cancer, diabetes, diphtheria, consumption and other diseases, the effect of the use of radium has been decided, though not uniformly successful. Professor Frederick Kohlrausch found that it increases the electric conductivity of water, which it also sterilizes, and, by the communication of radio-activity, kills the germ of diphtheria. Professor Gusenbauer of Austria, in instances of cancerous contraction of the esophagus, ascertained that it could be used to enlarge the gullet, and thus render artificial nourishment unnecessary. Professor Tarkhanov, of St. Petersburg, in a lecture before the Military Association of that city, disclosed two instances of the cure of cancer by the application of radium rays, and further stated that they would revolutionize war because they would penetrate opaque substances and, at long distances, explode powder magazines. One of the Russian professor's propositions has not held good in other experiments with cancer, but the other ones account for the remarkable success thus far of the Japanese in the tropical war.

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people, who will not be anxious that the demand for radium should be met by the supply. It would appear that a very high protective tariff on this revolutionary substance is not undesirable.

CLOSING PEARL HARBOR.

While no official notification has been received here from the Navy Department relative to the closing of Pearl Harbor to foreign warships, such an order is being transmitted to foreign governments.

The new order requires that permission be first requested before admission to certain naval ports in the United States will be granted.

The General Board has made this recommendation and in accordance with it the State Department has transmitted this memorandum to all its diplomatic and consular representatives abroad. "The General Board is of the opinion that with the exception of the below named ports no restriction should be placed on the visits of foreign men-of-war or other public vessels either as to number or period of stay in ports within the United States or under their control. Neither should it be required that previous permission must be obtained. The general board is further of the opinion that before visiting any of the several named ports the foreign men-of-war or public vessels should be required to ask permission from the Secretary of the Navy through their respective ministers and the State Department: Tortugas, Fla.; Great Harbor, Culebra; the ports and anchorages of Kiska Island, Aleutian Archipelago; Guantanamo, Cuba; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Guam; Subig Bay, Philippine Islands. It is of course understood that any foreign vessel before entering the actual limits of a navy yard in any port of the United States would first apply for permission."

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Takushan, where more Japanese troops are landing, is on the Liaotung coast about 80 miles northeast of Pitzewo, the scene of the first landing of the second army. Evidently these forces constitute the second division of an army corps and are intended either to co-operate in the siege of Port Arthur or to hold an intermediate position between the Yalu and Liaotung armies.

It is not clear what is happening on the route of the Yalu army. The Japanese retreat from Fengwengcheng is confirmed from Newchwang but there is no support for the earlier rumor that the invaders lost a battle there. The retreat may be a tactical move due to the dangerous extension of the Japanese line; or it may be that the Russians are beginning to appear in overwhelming numbers and that the Japanese commander feels it advisable to get on better fighting ground than Fengwengcheng affords.

Chefoo reports hearing a terrific explosion from the direction of Port Arthur. There are many possibilities in this, but the most plausible theory is that the Russians are blowing away channel-obstructions. Water is a better conductor of sound than air and a heavy explosion on the sea floor at Port Arthur might easily be heard across the narrow part of the Gulf of Pechili.

From the statistics given the war seems to have affected the policy of governments but little. The following figures show the total tonnage of battleships building and projected: Great Britain, 187,000; Russia, 125,270; Germany, 163,275; United States, 209,180. It is further stated, as regards battleships projected, that the numbers are: Great Britain, two; United States, one; but that the British Admiralty have no knowledge of the four Russian and two German ships altered in some quarters to be projected. The numbers actually under construction are again given as: Great Britain, eight; Russia, nine; Germany, eight; United States, thirteen.

It is a matter of minor consideration whether the one accused did or did not destroy House Vouchers, in comparison with the establishing of the fact that anyone having custody of such records may destroy them only at his peril. There is no doubt for the future that the evidences of how legislative expenses are disbursed constitute public documents guarded by United States law. While the courts will hold the custodians of legislative vouchers accountable for their preservation, the taxpayers should hold their representatives in the Legislature to strict account for the manner in which sessional appropriations are expended.

According to the Chicago Chronicle, asphalt pavements in that city are a disappointment. A little more than four years ago the Chicago corporation decided to adopt asphalt exclusively in new street making. From the Chronicle's article on the subject, it is less the material than the mode of using it which is found wanting. Asphalt pavements have proved to have lasting qualities in other cities. What would condemn them at their best for Honolulu, if the question came to a head here, is their capacity of absorbing and reflecting heat.

With the men who should know predicting four cents for Hawaiian sugar, better times appear to be in store for the men who have put all their faith in the future of the main island industry.

The Boyd family contact seems to have made police work for awhile. Now there's the 114 Wick to go.

There's a few million more who will be free to live on the edge of the volcano.

GARNISHEE NOT LIABLE

Bank of Hawaii Had No Time for an Answer.

The Supreme Court in an opinion written by Chief Justice Frear, for the unanimous court, reversed the Circuit Court yesterday in the case of Bank of Hawaii vs. W. C. Parke. Judgment by default was entered against the bank as garnishee in the sum of \$556.16, the defendant having failed to answer.

The following is the syllabus of the opinion: "Under the statute, an order of default cannot properly be entered against a garnishee for failure to appear and answer at the opening day of the term to which the summons is returnable. No written answer is required of the garnishee. He may appear and make his disclosure orally under oath at the trial or at any time before the trial. "Such order of default should be set aside on the garnishee's motion made between the first and second days of the trial, and a final default judgment against the garnishee should not be entered for his failure to appear and offer to disclose while that order remained unrevoked."

PLANTERS THEIR OWN BUG FANCIERS

The sugar planters are establishing an entomological department for themselves at their experimental station. This important advance is announced as follows in the Hawaiian Agriculturist and Forester for May:

An entomological department of its own is being established by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association at its Experiment Station, Makiki. This important expansion of the Association's activities has been occasioned by the unusual attack on sugar cane by the leaf-hopper and numerous fungi during the past two years. Insectariums, laboratories and office quarters will shortly be erected, and all the entomological work of the Association will then be conducted independently to the Division of Entomology of the Territorial Board of Agriculture. This government service will continue in operation, but with a much smaller staff and at less expense.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kapulani was baptized at the Catholic church on Saturday evening.

The Almy house-boat case was on in Federal court for the greater part of yesterday. It will continue this morning.

Two Japanese were held to the grand jury by Commissioner Judd yesterday for an immoral offense. A third man was held for conspiracy.

Henry Kapea, the young Hawaiian who embezzled a large sum from the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Company, has been located in Shanghai.



Grandfather need it over 60 years ago.

Then the children, and now the grandchildren.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

The oldest and best remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. Beware imitations.

In large and small bottles. Avoid cheap imitations. Hasten a cure by the use of Ayer's.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

ENGRAVINGS

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser) Delegate Kuhio cabled friends in the city yesterday that he would return with the ex-Queen on the Sonoma.

The accounts of George A. Davis, as guardian of Mrs. Tewksbury, come before Judge Robinson at 9 o'clock this morning.

Senator and Mrs. Cecil Brown, with their daughter, Irene Dickson, returned in the Siberia from a visit of several months to the Orient.

Superintendent Holloway will abolish the office of assistant road supervisor at the end of this month. H. C. Vida will retire in consequence.

The Governor has proclaimed the cession to the United States of a remnant of land required for squaring up the Honolulu postoffice site.

Motion for judgment by default has been filed by H. G. Middleitch, attorney for plaintiff, in the suit of Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., vs. Moana Hotel Co., Ltd.

C. M. Swift, a Manila railroad man who is a passenger on the Siberia, is of the opinion that Philippine trade will not boom until railroads are built in the islands.

Mr. Lewis of Hongkong is a passenger on the Siberia en route to England. He accompanied Mr. Tony Afong, who is his partner in many enterprises in China. Mr. Lewis is one of the wealthiest men of Hongkong.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, who is to be president of the Leprosy Committee at the national convention of physicians to be held under the direction of Surgeon-General Wyman of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, departs today on the Siberia for Washington.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Superintendent G. P. Denison of the O. R. & L. Co. has returned from Hilo. Walter C. Weedon is going to China to investigate some business matters.

Waikiki Inn will be reopened today under the management of E. G. Hartman.

John O'Rourke has a race horse from the Coast due at Hilo in the steamer Enterprise today.

Pacific Heights foreclosure sale has now been ordered to take place on Monday, June 13.

Mrs. W. I. Madeira of Hilo will leave in the steamer Alameda for a visit to her parents in Madison, Wis.

Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson is Acting Governor of Hawaii until Governor Carter's return to the Territory.

Director Jared G. Smith of the U. S. Experiment Station has returned from a visit to the trial tobacco planting in Hamakua.

W. E. Fisher, auctioneer, sold Waikiki Inn, lease to run eight years and complete equipment, at public auction to J. Lightfoot for \$2500.

There was nothing further to give out about the Land office embezzlements yesterday, the auditing of the books not having been completed.

Besides Peters, Braymer and Kamalopoli, clerks now in the office, Albert Barnes and T. B. Lyons are mentioned in connection with the chief clerkship of the Public Lands Department, forfeited by Stephen Mahaulu.

C. L. Clement was released on bonds yesterday in the sum of \$500. Chas. Beilina is his surety. The case against him brought by Ed. Towse, of the Mercantile Printing Co., has been postponed for hearing until tomorrow.

Judgment for \$1524.82 rendered by the late Judge Estee against the schooner Kawaihine, for carrying okolehao distilled without license, has been satisfied. Collector Chamberlain has received the money from Clerk Mailing of the Federal Court.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Forester Hosmer has returned from an inspection of forests in Kahuku.

C. R. Brown will leave in the Alameda for a business trip to Bremen.

Senator Kalaokalani returned yesterday from a tour of Maui and reports himself as well satisfied with conditions in the Home Rule party as he saw them.

Bishop Libert is planning a visit to Hilo about the third week in June to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. After this visit Father Oliver of Hilo intends to leave for a visit to Belgium.

W. J. Coelho is the new clerk of the Maui Circuit Court.

The drive of the Parker ranch cattle has begun at Waiman.

The annual meeting of the Bar Association will be held at four o'clock tomorrow. New officers will be elected, as the present officers decline re-election.

W. Pike and J. Maddocks, who are under suspension of sentence to leave the islands on charges of vagrancy, will leave for the Coast in the Alameda tomorrow.

The indictment against F. J. Testa for libel, found yesterday by the Territorial Grand Jury, was served on Testa last evening. He was released on his own recognizance.

Under the economy plan of the government the courts yesterday were compelled to do without ice-water, excepting for one tank. Judge Gear sent for ice when he found there was none about the court-room.

George Davis has written a letter to Deputy Attorney General Peters, scoring the department for revoking his notary license. This is reported to have been done for non-payment of fee, but Davis says that he had resigned long ago.

Amama, the Chinese clerk for Green & Co., who obtained money from the firm on a forged check, has not been heard from. Although a reward of \$100 is offered for his apprehension it seems likely that he will not be found in the islands. His father's home in Hamakua is being watched by the police.

Miss Marion Logan was to leave Bremen, Germany, in the steamer Princess Alice today, to return to her Honolulu home after an absence of four years, the first summer as the guest of the Misses Ross at Lolo beach hotel, and the remainder of the time as the guest of Mrs. John H. King of Honolulu.

Catarrh

Invites Consumption

It weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and breaks down the general health.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice.

Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Radically and permanently cures catarrh of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, and more delicate organs.

Read the testimonials.

No substitute for Hood's acts like Hood's. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I was troubled with catarrh 20 years. Seeing statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla resolved to try it. Four bottles entirely cured me." WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 23, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	19 1/2	21
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	70		
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100	45	
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	102 1/2	
Honolulu	750,000	100		14
Hokokaa	2,000,000	20		18
Kahuku	500,000	20	17 1/2	
Kihel Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50		
Kipahulu	180,000	100		115
Koloa	1,000,000	20		
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	50	2	3
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,500,000	100		85
Quomaa	1,000,000	20		
Oakaa	500,000	20		
Ola Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20		6
Oloahine	150,000	100		80
Panama Sugar Plant Co.	5,000,000	20		
Pacific	500,000	100		230
Pala	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		140
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	72 1/2	75
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	37 1/2	40
Waialua	700,000	100		
Waimanalo	250,000	100		100
STEAMSHIP CO.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		117 1/2
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	90	95
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100		95
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100		80
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100		85
Mutual Tel. Co.	4,000,000	100		75
O. R. & L. Co.	1,000,000	20		
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.				
Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)				
Hilo R. R. Co., 5 p. c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 5 p. c.				
Ewa Plant., 6 p. c.				101
O. R. & L. Co., 6 p. c.				101
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c.				101
Ola Sugar Co., 6 p. c.				100
Waialua Agri. Co., 6 p. c.				100
Kahuku 8 p. c.				100
Pioneer Mill Co., 6 p. c.				100

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

One hundred and thirteen Kihel, \$5.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	May	Barom.	Therm.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
Day	May	Barom.	Therm.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
May	14	30.02	29.99	67	82	00	8-9
May	15	30.06	30.01	67	81	30	7-4
May	16	30.07	30.06	71	81	00	6-3
May	17	30.07	30.01	68	81	00	6-1
May	18	30.07	30.01	68	82	00	6-4
May	19	30.03	29.98	65	82	00	1-1
May	20	29.98	29.93	64	81	00	1-5

*SE-NE.